

JERSEY TO DRIVE OUT DRUG CURES AND END PERIL

Hoboken Police Ready to Round Up Invading Victims.

MANY GIRLS GET MORPHINE MEDICINE

Concerns, Forced to Quit This City, Get Thousands from "Patents" Across River.

The exposed conditions in several New Jersey cities brought about by The Tribune yesterday has put the promoters of the drug cure concerns on the defensive. Drastic action will be taken by the police. Assemblyman Charles W. Ostrum, of Jersey City, has promised that he will push any legislation that may be started which requires a legal representative, but has appealed to the county prosecutor, Robert S. Hudspeth, for immediate action before going ahead. The medical cities are determined to support him. Dr. John Gallagher, president of the State Board of Pharmacy, who was one of the chief promoters of the bill curbing the sale of drugs, will do all he can to punish those who are violating the law.

Chief of Police Hayes of Hoboken said last night that the months ago raid on the city was a success. "We arrested a Dr. Rudolph on a warrant issued by Recorder McLoe for selling drugs without a prescription. The case has not come to trial; in fact, I don't think that the county prosecutor has presented it to the grand jury. "That place was known as a society for the cure of morphine. But what can we do? Tell us, and we'll be glad to help see that the law is enforced."

Drug Fiends Must Go. "Last year the Manhattan police made it so hot for some of these fellows that they just moved across the river, and here they are with a problem. Our town is said to be infested with drug fiends who are taking the cure. If that is so we'll make short work of them."

Police Commissioner Woods recalled yesterday that last year there was a society which advertised that it could cure the drug habit. He referred the matter to his secretary, Lieutenant Scherb, who remembered that last summer a society advertised a series of lectures in Manhattan for the purpose of curing drug victims.

"We attended some of these talks. We decided the meetings were not in accord with the law, so it seemed to us that they were endeavoring to sell dope in the form of a cure, so we stopped the lectures."

He was asked when there was an organization doing cure work in New York. "One that was here the Boylan set drove out to do its noble work across the river," he said. "A month ago we arrested a youth. He had narcotics on him. He said he was taking the cure. In the small vial he had found eight grains of morphine. He held a certificate which read that he was taking the cure. It was signed by a physician and he said it had been given to him with the information that he could not be arrested."

"When the prisoner was tried a doctor from Jersey testified that the prisoner was a patient, and as we could not investigate the place in Jersey we had to let the matter drop."

Girls Among Patients That Flock to Drug Cure By Herman Lane.

I sat with fifteen of the worst looking victims of the drug habit in a small, stuffy office right across the river from Manhattan. There were men and women in this motley collection. With me at the time was Assemblyman Ostrum, bent on learning the truth about the "cure" in New Jersey.

"How long have you been a victim?" asked Mr. Ostrum. The man questioned was gray haired, tall, intelligent, and readily answered: "Eighteen years."

"How long have you been taking the cure?" "This is my third visit," he said. "Assemblyman Ostrum soon had the confidence of the man. He told his story. This is it, as well as I can remember: "Eighteen years ago I was hurt in an accident. They injected morphine to ease my pain. Soon afterward the craving began. I found that it was the only thing that gave me peace of mind and relieved the physical pain. Gradually the amount had to be increased. Then my desire for it became so strong that all my money was spent supplying my needs."

"Have you taken that drug for eighteen years without attempting to stop?" asked the legislator. "No, I'm trying to stop the habit now. The doctor says he can cure me, and I'm here for that purpose. The man shot a significant glance at the doctor as he said this. "Has the medicine given you any curative power so far as you know?" I asked.

"To tell you the truth, my supply has been shut off," he said. "If I could get the morphine like I used to I'd rather have it. I used to take between fifty and sixty grains within twenty-four hours. This stuff contains less each time."

This man bore marks of refinement, but he was so weak and thin that he strongly resembled a man in the last stages of tuberculosis. I reminded the physician treating him for the drug habit that he might be a consumptive, so that taking that for his cue he questioned him: "Are your lungs in good condition?" "Yes."

"Were you ever afflicted with tubercular trouble?" "No."

Turning to the Assemblyman and myself, the doctor waved his hand, as if he had convinced us of our error. I had noticed another patient enter. She seemed unusually attractive and so unlike others. The doctor closed the door and after a five-minute wait she was ushered out with a package containing several bottles of the "cure" under her arm. An old lady then came in. It took less time to prescribe for her.

In all the while we sat there a busy stream of humanity passed in and out the doors of this "cure" concern.

"That young girl strikingly impressed us as a beginner," I remarked. "What young girl? We have a number of girls taking our cure," smiled the physician complacently, as he looked at the crowded anteroom adjoining his office.

"What you have lots of such good looking girls?" asked the Assemblyman. "She can't be more than eighteen."

"Why, yes; she's not a victim, you know; she just came here for the medicine for her brother, who lives in Brooklyn."

"Is that the practice, to hand over

cure to messenger—young women, for instance?" "Oh, well, in her case her brother is ill. It's all right; he's taking our cure, and she's taking the medicine."

"That's rather unusual, doctor, isn't it?" "Why, we do that as a convenience. If people live too far away, we ship the stuff by express."

"How long have you been treating drug victims?" asked Mr. Ostrum. "This organization has been doing it a number of years."

Are you a New Jersey corporation?" "Yes; the stock is held by a few of us."

"Isn't your title of 'society' a bit misleading?" "Yes."

"You're in business for profit. You charge, it seems to me, an exorbitant figure for your medicine if you are doing this for the sake of charity, and if you are not, you must be making money."

"We take in from \$300 to \$500 a day. However, our purpose is to cure those afflicted, and I think we are doing a noble work," was the explanation.

GERMANY'S FLEET SAILS NORTH SEA

Admiralty Says Ships Have Cruised Repeatedly in British Waters.

London, April 23.—The German Admiralty announced today that the Kaiser's high sea fleet had ventured into the North Sea several times recently without encountering the British ships.

This announcement lent renewed strength to the prediction that a naval battle in the North Sea is imminent. It is borne out by other late reports. Scandinavia has announced that unusual activity has been discerned on board the warships.

The order of the British Admiralty prohibiting shipping between England and Holland is said to be another indication that preparations are being made for a battle of the fleets. Coupled with today's announcement of the German Admiralty, these facts are credited with new significance here.

The statement of the German Admiralty on the exploits of German craft in the North Sea reads: "The German high sea fleet has recently cruised repeatedly in the North Sea, advancing into English waters without meeting the sea forces of Great Britain."

Grimby, England, April 23.—The Grimby trawler St. Lawrence was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea yesterday by a German submarine. Two members of the crew were brought here today by the trawler Queenstown, whose skipper reports that the submarine fired on his vessel while engaged in rescuing the crew of the St. Lawrence.

GERMANS ADVANCE NORTH OF YPRES

Continued from page 1

The Liege line in order to have troops ready for possible use against Italy, should Italy join the Allies, it is considered more likely in military circles when the Germans will give battle where they are, preferring to be the first to attack, after learning from recent experiences that it is difficult to hold the strongest positions when an extremely heavy cannonade is directed against them.

Fighting continues in the Wever, and here also the French and German machine gunners are still on the offensive, and apparently are determined to attempt further to squeeze the German wedge which has its apex at St. Mihiel.

Throughout yesterday a tumultuous battle raged around Hill No. 60. For many hours the British hung on grimly against the most terrible bombardment. The German brought the whole of their heavy artillery to bear upon the hill, which with the spurring flame and blinding dust was like what one would imagine a volcanic crater in full eruption to be, according to the description sent by the correspondent of "The Daily News." This correspondent says: "The battering was deafening, and everything near and far was obscured by the dust and whirling smoke. Some idea of the tumult and terror of these hours may be gained when it is stated that a major in charge of a battery section had to shout his orders to the gunners standing at his side through a megaphone. Even then it is doubtful whether the gunners heard him."

"The British infantry, the best shots drawn from many regiments, fought lying on their faces for hours. Their courage and staying power amid all this horror were sublime. Shrapnel burst over them all the time and hundreds were wounded in the back. Still they fought, and wherever there was a chance of a charge or a slight rush forward they took it with magnificent nerve. Aerial warfare was continued, and the Germans, flying high over the hill, flung hundreds of incendiary bombs upon the temporary intrenchments of the British. By nightfall Hill No. 60 was a spectacle of indescribable. Thousands and thousands of shells had been rained upon it."

French Cut Further Into St. Mihiel Wedge

Paris, April 23.—The French War Office today issued the following communique on the progress of the fighting in middle and eastern France: "In Champagne, at Beaulieu, we demolished an enemy gun protected by a casemate, which was enfilading our trenches."

In the heights of the Meuse the enemy evaded three attacks at the Calonne trench, at Les Eparges and near Combrès. These were immediately stopped.

"In the forest at the 'Gos' Head our progress was continued. We found in the captured trenches about 200 dead Germans. Our artillery blew up two ammunition depots, and a company of German infantry in the vicinity was entirely annihilated. We captured a trench mortar, a machine gun and some material."

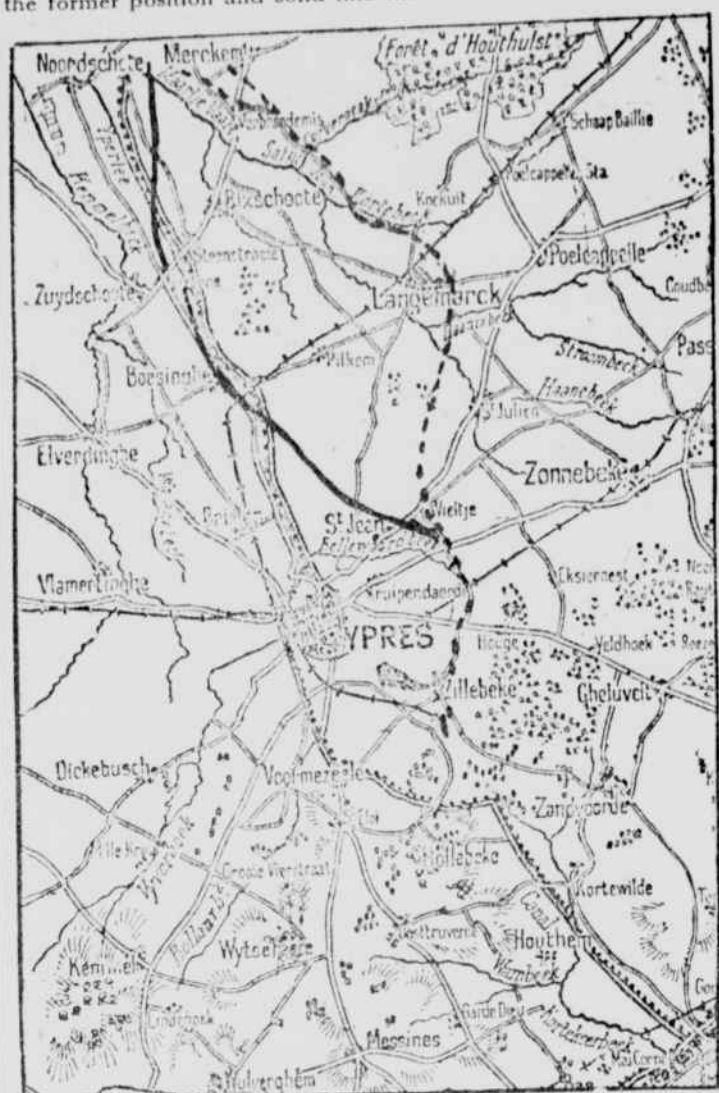
"In the wooded valley near St. Mihiel, an attack to the east and west of the positions previously captured, we took 700 metres of trenches and made about 100 prisoners, including three officers."

Berlin, April 23.—The following report of the fighting in Eastern France was issued today from German Army Headquarters: "Between the Meuse and the active fighting yesterday again became more lively. The artillery battles were especially fierce at Combrès, St. Mihiel and Apremont and at a point to the northeast of Flirey. Infantry attacks by the enemy followed only in the wooded country between Apremont and Flirey. The French penetrated this region into certain sections of our foremost trenches, but they were partly driven out again. The fighting at close quarters still continues."

The village of Embreureuil, west of Agriacourt, which had been taken by us and which was set on fire by the French with their shells, has been evacuated by our troops. The village to the north, south of Embreureuil were retained."

Map showing approximately former position of Germans lines above Ypres and their front after their advance; dotted line the former position and solid line the extreme advance reported.

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ITALIANS AWAIT CABINET'S ACTION

Rome Looks Anxiously to Today's Meeting—Negotiations with Austria Continue.

Rome, April 23.—The widespread belief that Italy must soon make her decision for or against war has aroused public feeling to a state of nervous excitement. The tension increases daily.

Another meeting of the Cabinet is to be held to-morrow. It is looked forward to with considerable anxiety, for it is realized that from some one of these meetings must come the word for peace or war.

Baron de Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, had a long interview this afternoon with Foreign Minister Sonnino. The conference is interpreted as an indication that negotiations between Italy and Austria are being continued.

A prominent Italian statesman said today that the participation of Italy in the war, at least in the immediate future, seemed less likely now than had been the case for some time.

"Italy must find a reason for picking a quarrel with Austria," he said. "This might be in the form of an ultimatum on account of the gathering of Austrian troops along the Italian frontier or on account of the unfortunate position of Italians under Austrian rule."

It is easy to foresee, however, that Austria would not respond to any such provocative measures. She would attempt to give Italy satisfaction in every possible way, desiring to put this country in the position of the aggressor if ultimately Italy joins in the war."

DOCTORS IN DRUG RING Towns Places Blame for "Upper World" Victims.

Charles B. Towns, who drew up the Boylan bill, which restricts the sale of habit-forming drugs in New York State, declared last night in a speech at the Union that the medical profession and the druggists are responsible for 75 per cent of all drug victims in the "upper world."

He then severely criticized magistrates and others for ignorant treatment of drug victims, and advocated government ownership and control of the manufacture and sale of all opiates.

"By upper world drug fiends I mean those who have innocently and inadvertently formed the habit," he said. "Those of the underworld have become addicted to drug knowing and have acquired their use from bad associates."

He scored magistrates for sending victims among criminals to be cured, and decried the ignorant treatment of them in the various civil institutions, advocating a uniform method of treatment in a place specially fitted for the work.

"Interstate legislation must be passed properly to restrict the sale of habit-forming drugs," he said. "We may cease to be the greatest drug-habit nation on earth, a nation where drugs are sold for monetary profit."

Chickens To Be Jurors.

City Judge Beall, of Yonkers, decided yesterday to let a flock of chickens decide the case of Mrs. Lucia Citty, of 220 Orchard Street, who is accused by a neighbor of stealing them.

Mrs. Citty in court disputed the ownership of the flock with Mrs. Mary Koch, so the judge decided to have the chickens turned loose in the middle of the road. The contesting litigants live across the street from each other. Policeman Caulfield was designated as umpire. If the chickens return to Mrs. Citty's coop the case will be dismissed, but if they go to the complainant's coop she will have to go to trial.

The decision will be rendered by the chickens to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS: MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 23.

ARMY.

MAJ. ULYSSES ALEXANDER, 35, detailed professor of Military Science, George Armistead College, to take effect about Sept. 1.

EAST PRUSSIA LAID WASTE BY RUSSIA

Ruins Mark Path of Invaders Along 150 Miles of Frontier—One Town "City of Dead."

Königsberg, East Prussia, April 23.—Thousands of persons homeless, thousands of buildings burned to the ground and millions of dollars' worth of damage done—such is the toll of the Russian invasions of East Prussia, which culminated recently in a raid on the little city of Memel in the northernmost corner of the province.

Hard on the heels of the most recent invaders the correspondent recently toured East Prussia—or that part of it which at one time or another had been held by the Russians—and had an opportunity to see the effects of their forward march, and of their retreat as they were driven back into their own country.

Along a line of 150 miles as the crow flies, and for a distance varying from five to fifty miles inward from the Russian border, now remains but a succession of ruins.

Careful investigation efforts the East Prussian authorities have been able to estimate the number of fugitives driven out at about 300,000, the number of horses taken at 100,000, the number of cattle at 150,000. The extent of the property damage, however, is as yet impossible even to guess. That it will run into the millions is altogether likely.

Careful investigation, nevertheless, has established beyond much doubt, according to German statements, that thousands of women and children have been carried off to Russia, and that in addition to the marauding that is patent to the casual glance civilians have been killed and outraged.

In the town of Schirwindt, directly on the Russian border, appropriately named the "City of the Dead" by an otherwise unimpaired German lieutenant, the only living "inhabitants" are hundreds of carrion crows.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ROUT TURKISH ARMY

Torpedo Boat Squadron Bombed Black Sea Coast and Breaks Up Sortie.

Petrograd, April 23.—The Russian Black Sea torpedo boat squadron bombarded the Turkish coast between Archava and Artaschin on April 19. On this fifteen-mile strip of coast the quarters of the Turkish army operating in this region were swept with shell and the barrack and provision stores were ignited and destroyed. Many Turkish coastwise vessels laden with ammunition and supplies were sunk.

Turkish land forces were initiating a sortie under cover of their artillery at the time. They were thrown into a panic by the unexpected bombardment from the sea, and their supporting guns were immediately silenced. On April 20 all the Turkish efforts to start an offensive in this region ceased.

History Club to Hold Exhibit.

The annual exhibition of the City History Club of New York will be held next week at the New York School of Applied Design for Women, 160 Lexington Avenue. It will run four days, beginning on Wednesday. Park Commissioner Ward, Irving Bucheller, Louis H. Pink, of the Board of Education; Dr. George F. Kunz and Charles H. Lee will speak.

BERLIN SNEERS AT U. S. NEUTRALITY

Newspapers Make Caustic Comment on Bryan's Reply to Note of Von Bernstorff.

Amsterdam, April 23.—Commenting upon the answer to the recent memorandum sent by Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, to the State Department, the "Tagliche Rundschau," of Berlin, says: "America takes all possible trouble over the ammunition requirements of our enemies, ostensibly from a love of neutrality. She does not trouble about the possible food requirements of Germany; this also is done from a love of neutrality."

The "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin, says: "Washington should recognize that such an attitude on the part of America will not speedily be forgotten in Germany."

The "Lokal Anzeiger," of Berlin, says: "The German standpoint on this question is founded on thoroughly established principles and practice of international law. The American standpoint can be explained only by the profits of the armament industry."

The "Morgenpost," of Berlin, under a headline reading "Remarkable Neutrality," says: "Nobody outside the White House believes that the delivery of arms and other supplies is not a violation of neutrality. It would be unneutral. But it remains for Mr. Bryan to proclaim with such cynical frankness that the weapon trade to one belligerent is real neutrality."

"Die Post," of Berlin, makes no comment except for the headline, "America Further Shows Its Character."

ALDERMANIC BILL PASSES SENATE

Reapportionment Measure for City Now Goes to Mayor.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, April 24.—After a heated debate, the New York City aldermanic reapportionment bill reducing the present membership from 73 to 61, passed the Senate by a strict party vote early this morning. The bill was introduced by Senator Ogden Mills, who was made the subject of attacks from Democratic leaders, who characterized the bill as a gerrymander and ward politics.

The bill has passed the Assembly and is now up to the Mayor.

HEALY WORKERS TO DANCE

Political and Theatrical Celebrities Will Attend Ball.

A real Broadway event will be the annual ball of the Thomas Healy Employees' Association on Monday night at the Amsterdam Opera House. Men and women prominent in political and theatrical life have accepted invitations, and a series of surprises, the nature of which has not been disclosed, is promised.

Tom Healy, whose Broadway restaurant was made famous by Police Inspector Dwyer, is in active charge of the entertainment feature of the ball. He has obtained a band of forty pieces, and has arranged a Marathon dance to last two hours, with a prize of \$100 to the winner. There will be two other dancing contests with prizes.

THREE OF FOUR SONS KILLED IN BATTLE

Paris, April 23.—Three of Charles Legrand's four sons, all of whom entered the army, have been killed in action. The father was notified today of the death of his third son.

M. Legrand, formerly president of the Chamber of Commerce, was active in the project for exchanges of commercial students between Harvard University and the French Commercial University.

WALSH ACCUSES ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Continued from page 1

"We can continue undisturbed we can keep our steel works running and supply our railroad friends with coal to keep them going in good shape until the strike is over."

"This was at a time when the people of Colorado were suffering for want of coal and the price had been advanced until thousands of families were without fuel."

"November 21 Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor made an effort to intervene in the strike, and sent a telegram to Mr. Rockefeller, jr., asking him to authorize representatives of the operators to meet representatives of the miners and confer on a basis of settlement. Mr. Rockefeller's reply was a flat refusal, coupled with the statement that the action of the mine executives had his cordial support and that he would support them to the end. Copies of these telegrams were sent by Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Bowers and sought back a reply in which the executive chairman expressed his warm appreciation of Mr. Rockefeller's splendid support."

Hails Gaunt Hunger.

"As the time of the Ludlow massacre drew near, Mr. Bowers' reports grew more cheerful and optimistic. On April 18, he delights to note, starvation is drawing appreciably nearer to the strikers and their families. On that date he writes to Mr. Rockefeller: 'We have reliable information that the United Mine Workers of America are pinched as never before for funds. The present week they cut off the relief of 140 miners. . . . It is only a matter of time when they will all be cut off from any funds whatever.'"

"Then came the Ludlow horror, and Mr. Bowers, conscious of the effect it would have on the country, is quick to telegraph Mr. Rockefeller to get the first say-so in the press. Here is his telegram: 'Following the withdrawal of troops by order of Governor, an armed attack on small force of militia by two hundred strikers forced fighting, resulting in probable loss of ten or fifteen strikers. Only one militiaman dead. Ludlow tent colony totally destroyed by burning two hundred tents, generally followed by explosions, showing ammunition and dynamite stored by them. Suggest your giving this information to friendly papers.'"

"In the correspondence that follows these events Mr. Bowers finds time to make an admission that is very interesting in the light of previous testimony."

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Ammons to sign, one to be directed to the governors of other states. We are giving this other from a letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Lee, under date of June 23. I should be glad to see the letter from Governor Ammons to the governors, and also the Tarrytown article which you are preparing."

"Mr. Lee evidently was a busy man with all this work on hand. He was painstaking, too, if we may judge from his reply to Mr. Rockefeller about his American letter, for he writes, July 2: 'With reference to the letter for Governor Ammons, I am not entirely satisfied with the draft I prepared, and I am making certain amendments to it.'"

Rockefeller, Jr., to Lee.

"Under date of June 10, 1914, Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., writes this to Mr. Lee: 'Several points in my memorandum, however, could well, even more appropriately, be used in the letter from Governor Ammons to the President, as soon as the Major's memorandum reaches you, which I hope will be very shortly.'"

"There were other letters, too, which Mr. Lee was to prepare for Governor Ammons to sign, one to be directed to the governors of other states. We are giving this other from a letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Lee, under date of June 23. I should be glad to see the letter from Governor Ammons to the governors, and also the Tarrytown article which you are preparing."

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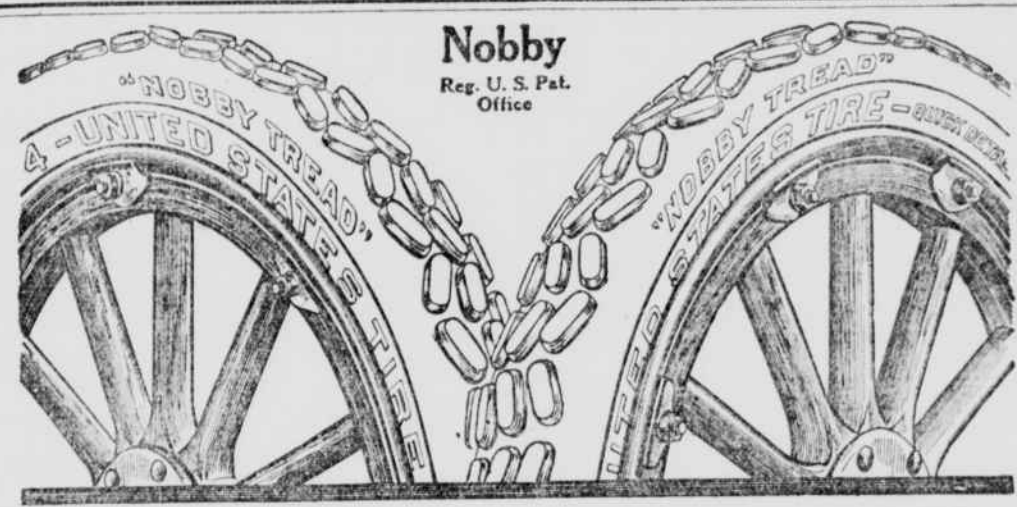
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